BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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There being connected with the Pioneer establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, SEPT. 5, 1864.

CASUALTIES

In Ransom's brigade in the action on the railroad, August 21st, 1864.

Twenty-fourth North Carolina regiment—Company A—Wounded: Privates Sanford Lamg, Vincent Pallum, Henry Crabtree.

Company B—Killed: Private Stephen Davis. Wounded: Captain Wm T Ellis, Corporal Elijah Adams, Privates John J Speights, Jarvis Jones, Midajah Morton, Samuel M Williams, David J Hudson.

Company C—Killed: Privates Joiner J Jones. Wounded: Captain Jno D Gully.

Company E—Wounded: Private Levi Edwards.

Company F—Killed: Corporal Jno Maxwell. Wounded: Private Wm J McLean.

Company G—Killed; Corporal Wm D Regan, Private Matthew J Campbell. Wounded: Private Wm J Smith. Missing: Noah Mays.

Company H—Wounded: Privates R L Wilkson, Thos B Hargess.

Company I—Wounded: Private J Wallace.

Company K—Killed: Private Jno E Medlin. Wounded: Private Jas A Privett, Joseph Freman, Joseph H Perry, Enoch Jas L Cheves. Missing: Privates Atlas Jones.

Twenty-fifth North Carolina regiment—Company A—Killed: Private Saml Wheeling. Wounded: Ensign John M Hutchinson, Sergt R J Whitaker, Privates Chas Rhoder, Thos Edney.

Company B—Wounded: Colour Corporal D M Mom, Private J as E Shelton.

Company C—Wounded: Sergt W B Smathers, Thos L Soldes. Privates P M Nesser, L H Carpenter, A A Newely, W A Howard. Missing: Sergt W A McDaniel, Straggler: Private J P McCrocken.

Company D—Wounded: Privates Jas Aldridge, Marion Martin, Wm Reagan Thos Lowery.

Company E—Wounded: Colour-Corporal Thos D L Clayton, Privates D Searcy, Jas W McCall.

Company F—Wounded: Privates Jas M Henderson, Jno P Long.

Company G—Killed: Private T L McAlister. Wounded: Privates J R Phipps, J Davis. Missing: Privates Jas W Waste, W Henrie.

Company H—Wounded: Sergt Thos L Lytle. Missing: Private R L Clarke.

Company I—Wounded: Captain W Y Morgan, Corporal J R Miller, Private Joseph N Young. Missing: Private R A P Dozier.

Company K—Wounded: Private Jas Maloney.

Company D—Missing: Sergt W B West, Private Alfred Campbell.

Thirty-fifth North Carolina regiment—Company A—Killed: Sergt Thos Williams, Privates Jno A Jarmon, Thos Jarmon.

Company B—Wounded: Privates Thos J Thomas, D Ripley, Wm J Nobbett. Missing: Sergts A G Condrey J F Justice, Corporal M B C McKinnie, Privates M H Robinson, Henry Hill.

Company C—Wounded: Privates Jno D M Smith, T Goodson, R Gains L McLemon.

Company D—Killed: Sergt Alfred E Poe. Wounded: Corporals Wm H Harper, Jas H Mann, Privates A L Horton, Wm Stephens, H Baxter.

Company E—Wounded: Sergt E P Walters, Privates Wm H Bislock, T Tillman, A T Clayton, S Winston. Missing: Private Wm S Oakley.

Company F—Wounded: Lieut B H McCorkle, Privates H H Price, J W Fowler.

Company G—Wounded: Captain Mallory L Healey, Lieut Daniel H Hembroy, Private S Capps. Missing: J D Love.

Company H—Wounded: Corporal S D Earnhardt, Privates J W Antero, J McHunter, J F McCall, B W Neal, T J Wilson. Missing: J F Brown.

Company I—Wounded: Sergts H G Ellis, D F Daniel, S F Worrell, Corporal R M Byrum, Private Wm Hill. Missing: F Galloway, R Worrell.

Company K—Missing: Privates M Yoder, A M Miller, Sergt P Ward, Corporal L S Littlejohn, Privates Jolius T Britton, R C Haron, J Mull, Jr., D Priest.

Forty-Ninth North Carolina regiment—Company A—Private C W Starlow, missing and supposed to be killed.

Company B—Wounded: D A Hoyle, J H Irby, W A Putnam, J C Withroe.

Company C—Killed: W H Thompson. Missing: Thos Griffin.

Company D—Wounded: Sergeants John Geisler, T T Robinson, Corporals F H Massey, J A Lyerly, Private G W Miller.

Company E—Wounded: Privates T Watts, W Fruse, W F Ohse.

Company F—Wounded: Privates L M Pierce, R A Porter, A W Allen, W C Wingate.

Company G—Killed: S C Patterson. Wounded: Lieutenant S J Weaver, Sergt H D Fulton, Privates D C Patterson, T N Hunts. Missing: Privates W F Whitstine, W H Harman.

Company H—Wounded: Corporal William Pearson, Privates L M Lindsanger, M B Hilton, J W Cartner. Missing: Eli Huffstetler.

Company I—Wounded: G W Mom, Privates Silas Pope, A E Parnell, A J Litton, J P Collins, J L T Danner.

Company K—Killed: Private J Dixon. Wounded: Sergt D C Beam, Corporal Bennet, Privates J N Lenhart; J J Alexander.

Fifty-sixth North Carolina regiment—Company A—Killed: Private Noah Dozier. Wounded: Private C G Sawyer. Missing: Corporals James Sawyer, T Terkesy.

Company B—Wounded: Corporal Benfoot, Privates James Stanford, R M Averitt. Missing: Sergt J A King. Privates W Washson, John H Walker, L D Barkelow, J H Buckingham.

Company C—Wounded; Sergt Chas Morgan, Corporal Whitehurst, Privates F Jones, G W Spence, J B Whitney. Missing: J D Parish.

Company D—Wounded: Privates Jas Riley, Jas Hicks. Missing: A Jordan.

Company E—Wounded: Lieut J M Jacobs, Corporal J W Thomas, Privates A H Wheeler, J T Bledsoe. Missing: B Edwards, J T Hewlitt.

Company F—Wounded; Sergt F M Brockton, Privates J W Sparlin, W Chitwood, M Lutz, P Price. Missing; Justice, M Haynes, P Price.

Company G—Killed; Privates A Maxwell, A Garran. Wounded; Captain O P Mills, Corporal Terry, Privates J B Vansoy, C F Vansoy.

Company H—Wounded; Corporal W E Coley, Privates S Hunter, W Pope. Missing; Privates M M Thompson, G A Ray.

Company I—Killed, Lieut. Sweey, Privates W T Barton, J W Murry. Wounded; Privates D M Horton, M D Mosey. Missing; Private R Davis.

Company K—Killed; G B Dewese, G A McGabey. Wounded, Privates D A Barringer, B D Braron, J M Braron, J H Johnson, J R Templeton, H Wareham. Missing; Corporal P Sloan, Privates J Kennerly, Z Morgan, Thomas Wall.

JOHN L. HARRIS,
Lieutenant Colonel commanding Brigade.
H. H. Dinkins, A. A. A. & I. G.

CASUALTIES IN LANE'S BRIGADE.

HEAD'QRS LANE'S BRIGADE, Aug. 27, 1864.

The following is a list of casualties in Lane's N C Brigade commanded by Brigadier General Cooper, during the engagement of the 25th of August, 1864, near Ream's Station.

7TH N C REGIMENT.

Company B—Killed—Privs Nelson Best, Frank Turner. Wounded—Lt D E Reger; Corp ——Furr; Privs G D Allmon, W M Joyner, W Still, J J Vanderburg.

Co C—Wounded—Privs S Brisearo, S Bryant, M F O Jutlinge.

Co D—Wounded—Priv W Cashim.

Co E—Wounded—Sgt G M Baine; Privs D S Price, J Liles, M Frazier.

Co F—Killed—Sgt J F Newsom. Wounded—Privs Wm Fry, J Morris, J A Bennin.

Co G—Wounded—Sgt W H McGhee; Private J Marshall.

Co H—Wounded—Privs S M Morrison, J S Vaspen, H J Long, E R Simmons, L Holms, C D Alexander.

Co I—Killed—Capt J R McAnsley. Wounded—Priv O C Overcast.

Co K—Wounded—Sergeant S Gaultney; Private G Teague.

RECAPITULATION—Killed 1 officer, 3 men; wounded, 1 officer, 27 men—aggregate 32.

18TH N C REGIMENT.

Co B—Wounded—Capt N W Buie.

Co C—Wounded—Lieutenant Owen Smith; Private J Craige.

Co H—Wounded—Sgt M McKeel.

Co K—Killed—Priv G Davis.

RECAPITULATION—Killed—Officers none, men 1; wounded—officers 2, men 2, aggregate 5.

26TH N C REGIMENT.

Field and Staff—Wounded—Lieutenant Col W H A Speer mortally.

Co A—Wounded—Capt B F Lovell, Sgt W B Holyfield; Priv M H Freeman.

Co B—Killed—Capt T T Smith; Priv L A Clemmiger. Wounded—Lieut E D Reyes; Privs R G Rutledge, J R Jarvis, A J Boldin. M A Clark, M C Perkins, J G Raschford.

Co C—Killed—J B Killion, L H Grice. Wounded—Capt J Lineberger, Lt M A Sherburg, Privs D J Dram and L L Huffman.

Co D—Wounded—Privs John Hopkins and B E Mauldin.

Co E—Wounded—Captain T S Green, Private G M McEan.

Co F—Wounded—Privates B A Phillips, Anderson Douglas.

Co G—Wounded—Capt G W McCauley, Private G C Byker.

Co H—Wounded—Privs W W Lee and G G Moore.

Co I Killed—Sgt S S Harding; wounded—Private C Walker.

Co K—Killed—Priv W D Kindall; wounded—Sgts D M Ross, D J Best; Privs S C M Kipley, W B Aldridge, J F Eudy.

RECAPITULATION—Killed, officers 1, men 5, wounded, officers 7, men 24—Aggregate 37.

33D N C REGIMENT.

Co A—Wounded—Sgt M H Ricks.

Co B—Wounded—Sgt T L Mayd; Private M L Morrison.

Co C—Wounded—Lieut A B Howard.

Co D—Wounded—Priv J McGilvrey; missing James Wells.

Co F—Killed—Private R P Gibbs; Wounded—Lieut J Swindell.

Co G—Wounded—Priv W Gaitsmore.

Co H—Wounded—Captain R Gatling, Sergt T W Williams.

Co K—Wounded, Lt J R Moore.

RECAPITULATION—Killed, Officers none, men 1, wounded, officers 4, men 8, missing, officers none, men 1—Aggregate 12.

37TH N C REGIMENT.

Co A—Wounded, Corp John Cook; Private George Blankburn.

Co B—Wounded, Corp Robt Francis, Priv A F Stafford W R Heath.

Co C—Wounded, Private S W Nux; Missing, S M Wood.

Co D—Privates C E Baker, H B Griffin, A R Brown, wounded; R M Hasty missing.

Co E—Privates W L Foster, W Bellars, J L Becknam, wounded; J N Adams, W Cable, missing.

Co E—Priv W J Masten, B F Clary, wounded.

Co G—Priv J J Bentley, wounded.

Co H—Sgt J C Froneberger. Priv W Mauney, J B Thompson, Thomas Hanna, A J Edwards, S D Maxwell, Frank Smith, Jas Mulkey, wounded; Enoch Phipps, Lt A P Torrence, Co C, missing.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed none; wounded 1 officer, 23 men; missing 5 officers—Aggregate 29.

Very respectfully, your o'bt servant,
E J HALE, Jr., A A G.

TWENTY-SIXTH N. C. REGIMENT.

List of killed and wounded in 26th N. C. Regiment, McRae's Brigade, in action below Reams', Aug. 25th, 1864:

Field and staff—Col Jno R Lane, severely in left breast by shell; Sergt Major M J McSween, severely in face.

Co A—Killed: Corpl S Wayman, Private J W Ketchum. Wounded: H Y Walker, left thigh amputated, mortal; M C Plummer, in right lung mortal; J C Collins, left leg amputated; Z P Osborn, right lung severe.

Co B—Wounded: Privates S L Laney, right thigh amputated; A Eason, left ankle slight; J H Robinson, right ankle slight.

Co C—Wounded: Sergt E Higgins, abdomen, since dead

Company D—Wounded: Sergt W F Utley, right leg amputated; Privates S L Jones, right leg flesh; D Adams, left thigh flesh.

Company E—Killed: Private J Ellis.—Wounded: Sergt J M Brooks, right thigh and abdomen: Corpl J H Fitts, flesh in breast. Privates L Ellis, flesh in right thigh; H B Welch, flesh in right thigh.

Company F—Wounded: Private A P Kirby, right arm flesh.

Company I—Wounded: Lieut J A Bush, flesh in right thigh; Privates T H Hartley, left arm flesh severe; P Gibson, right hand.

Company K—Wounded: Sergt J T Gaddy, right arm flesh.

J. A POLK,
Adj't 26th N. C Regiment.

THE PEACE RUMORS.—A telegram from Washington, dated Thursday, August 25th, says:

"It has been ascertained upon undoubted authority that all idea of sending peace commissioners, or attempting negotiations for the suspension of hostilities has been abandoned by the Administration. It is feared that any such action would be taken as an indication of weakness on the part of the Government, and would only tend to still further strengthen the rebel authorities in their resistance, and would be rejected by them. As a political movement, it is thought that it would strengthen the opposition, who would point to its rejection as an evidence that no settlement of the difficulties could be had under Mr. Lincoln's administration. At the same time there is no doubt but that duly accredited commissioners from the rebel authorities, or any propositions for an armistice from them, looking to a settlement of the existing differences by a convention of the States, would be received and duly considered."

ANOTHER DUEL.—The *Dispatch* of Wednesday says:

A duel was fought on Monday afternoon last, between a young doctor from Virginia and a Confederate officer from North Carolina. It took place on Dill's farm, near the spot where Messrs. Elmore and Daniel fought a couple of weeks since, and at the second fire both were wounded—the doctor slightly in one of his hands; the other, in his leg.

A rich Loyal Leaguer, who offered a stout negro $700 to go to the war as his substitute, received for an answer: "Ise bress you, sar, I's got $800 at home to buy a white man to go for me if I's drafted."

Gen. Hood has ordered every man absent from his army to return immediately, and promises to use his influence to procure forgiveness for those absent without leave who return voluntarily.

It is stated that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company employ three thousand workmen to make repairs to bridges over which Gen Early's men have passed.

Ex-President Buchanan is in Europe, and he, with Mr. Mason, was stopping at the Regent Hotel, Leamington, England.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, MONDAY, SEPT. 5, 1864. NO. 154.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Macon—Fall of Atlanta.

MACON, Sept. 3.—During the last two days the city has been full of wild excitement. Owing to operations on the line of the railroad communication with Press Reporters at Atlanta is impracticable. The result of the action Thursday was that Hardee was overpowered with overwhelming force and fell back to Lovejoy's Station. Lee, by order of Hood, withdrew towards Atlanta, leaving the railroad in possession of the enemy. It is now ascertained that six corps of Sherman's troops were thrown upon the railroad. Only Hardee's and Lee's corps confronted them. Losses on both sides heavy; but as the Yankees on Thursday attacked our entrenchments, it is supposed they suffered much more heavily than we did. No reliable details can be obtained.

Reports are current that Hood evacuated Atlanta yesterday morning, but no positive information has been received.

A collision occurred yesterday on the Macon railroad, at Barnesville, killing 20 prisoners and breaking up the train badly.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MACON, Sept. 3.—Parties from the front report that our losses Wednesday will not exceed 600. Thursday the enemy made four assaults on our lines in heavy column and were each time repulsed with great slaughter. They then concentrated on McGowan's front, and breaking our lines, our retreat became necessary which was effected Thursday night. Prisoners report only four Yankee corps engaged, the others menacing Atlanta and guarding their communications. No reliable information regarding yesterday's operations or the position of Hood.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

MACON, Sept. 4.—All doubts about the fall of Atlanta are ended. It was evacuated Thursday night and occupied by the enemy at eleven o'clock Friday morning.—General Hood blew up his supplies and burned his commissary stores, and the troops were drawn off on the McDough road, leaving nothing in Atlanta but blood-stained rivers. Yesterday our whole army was concentrated at Lovejoy's Station, on the Macon and Western Railroad The enemy are reported retreating from that point towards Atlanta. In the fight at Jonesboro, on Thursday, Gen. McGowan, in trying too get here with the 6th and part of the 2d Arkansas, were captured. We lost six pieces of artillery and captured six.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Hood.

RICHMOND, Sept. 4.—The following official dispatch from Hood has been received:

On the evening of the 30th the enemy made a lodgement across Flat river at Jonesboro'. We attacked them on the evening of the 31st with two corps, but failed to dislodge them. This made it necessary to abandon Atlanta, which was done on the night of the 31st.

Our losses on the evening of the 31st were small. On the evening of the 1st Hardee's corps, in position at Jonesboro', was assaulted by a superior force of the enemy, and being outflanked, was compelled to withdraw during the night with a loss of eight guns. The enemy's prisoners report their losses very severe.

(Signed) J. B. HOOD.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sept. 2.—The Nominees of the Chicago Convention are McClellan and Pendleton.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Sep. 2.—Official dispatches state that the enemy have withdrawn from the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Memphis. The troops are supposed to be designed for Missouri or Virginia.

From North Mississippi, New Orleans, &c.

MOBILE, Sept. 2.—Official information received from North Mississippi is to the effect that Smith's force is certainly retreating to Memphis, a large part of the army having been mustered out of service.

The flag of truce boat at Pascagoula, yesterday, in addition to Confederate Surgeons, brought up a number of New Orleans exiles.

The New Orleans "Era" claims that the Confederate Camp at ——, on the West of the Mississippi, had been captured with 38 men killed and wounded, and 60 horses captured.

The Yankees are dragging Mobile Bay for torpedoes, and are also buoying up the Monitor *Tecumseh* with a prospect of raising her. They are bragging over their raid on Clinton, La., and say they damaged the Confederates to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. Their soldiers loaded themselves with all kinds of plunder.

The "Picayune" says our loss was 120 killed and wounded, and that of the Yankees about 30 killed and 20 wounded. The expedition returned to Baton Rouge with six captured guns.

The Federal enrollment begins forthwith at Vicksburg.

At Natchez cotton was quoted at $1,75 and $1,80.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2.—The enemy the second time attempted last night to blow up Fort Sumter with a torpedo, but failed. It exploded about 30 yards from the Fort.

A Terrible Railroad Collision.

BARNESVILLE, Sept. 2.—A terrible collision has just taken place, 2½ miles above here, between a train of wounded soldiers and the up train ahead of time. Everything is in excitement. Nothing definite can be learned, but probably not less than 15 or 20 are killed and many horribly mutilated.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Sept. 2.—Three vessels are off Battery McIntosh to day. The enemy still hug the shore at Cedar Point, keeping at a respectful distance. All quiet here.

"You have been sorely tried," said a sympathising neighbor to old Joe Crawdon, weeping over the coffin of his third wife. "Yes," responded the bereaved one, "I have always had the dreadfulest luck with women!"

Casca, who stabbed Cæsar must have had a house to let—for what says Mark Antony:

"See what a *rent* the envious Casca made!"

Since the war commenced the Federals have lost fifty-one Generals, of whom thirty-six were killed in battle and fifteen died of diseases contracted in the service.

Twenty cents for Rags.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

The compositors of New York have demanded sixty cents per thousand ems, instead of forty five which they are at present receiving. The New York *Tribune* says, in relation to the demand: "We do not believe that one-third of our city journals are paying their expenses. Such are the circumstances under which, after cheerfully agreeing to two advances since 1861, we are asked to concede thirty three per cent further advance on the rates now existing We are not asked to consider and agree on a new scale, but are required to adopt it whether or not. We therefore give fair notice that we deem it extravagant and unjust and that we shall resist it to the extent of our ability."

Secretary's Office,
Raleigh, Aug. 25, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALT WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be sound oak and hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire places.

Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bills not advantageous to the State is reserved.

JNO. P. H. RUSS,
Sep 3-d&wtd Secretary of State.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HEADQRS 3D MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEP'T N. C. AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,
Wilmington, N. C. Aug 30, 1864.

ALL PERSONS, NON-RESIDENTS OF SMITHville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or go down the river in the Government steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be reponsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official:
W. H. C WHITING,
Major General.

JAMES H. HILL,
Maj. and A. A. General.

Aug 3-d&w6t

Papers through the State please copy six (6) times and send accounts with copy of paper containing advertisement to Capt. Styron, A. Q. M.

BILLIARD SALOON.

WILL BE RE-OPENED, BY THE 10TH INST., MY Billiard Saloon and Bar Room. My Billiard Table is well known by players as the best in the State, and will be furnished with an entirely new Cloth and Balls; and My Bar will be furnished with good Liquors. I shall conduct my business on a strictly cash system.

Sept 1-dtawtf E. E. HARRIS.

OLD AXES—BRING IN YOUR OLD AXES.

WE HAVE THIS DAY SECURED THE SERvices of JOE HILL, and having an abundance of material, are prepared to up-set and draw out old axes.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works,
Aug 11-1m* Raleigh, N.C.

ESTRAYED,

FROM THIS PLACE ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO, three COWS—one large white and red spotted Cow, with Horns; one black Cow, with horns and had a Bell on; one no horned Heifer, white and red spotted, well grown. A liberal reward will be given for the detension of them where I can get them. Any information concerning them will be very thankfully received.

Address me at University Station.

O. S. CAUSEY,
July 18-dtf Alpha Woolen Mills.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Pluriley, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 3,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 5,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.,
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.
Lexington, J. P. Stimson, Address,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro, J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. North am,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, E Haynes.
Wilmington, Walker Meares
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt,
GEORGE W. DEEMS.
July 25-dtaw&wlm Goldsboro,' N. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Southern Confederacy to use the sett of implements of "Carlisle's Patent for Repairing and Renovating Cotton and Woolen Cards."

We will sell County Agencies or will sell the sett of implements to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares. The sett (costing $75) is all that is required for the Agent to begin with. This is a safe and very profitable business.

Address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
July 30 w2m Ringwood, N. C.

NURSE WANTED.

A SERVANT GIRL OR WOMAN WHO UNDERstands the care of children may obtain a good home and good wages by immediate application at

Aug 27-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE FOR SALE AT MY PLACE, NEAR SMITHfield, SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE in quantities to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase will address DANIEL SELLERS,
Aug 25-w1m Smithfield, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$2 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	3 00	Two weeks	34 00
Three days	4 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVer, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, 600 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,575 bushels of corn were gathered from 25 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer over having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed cornerib, capacity, 2,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 36 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (100,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Spartanburg, S.C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools, lumber, &c., or will sell separately.

Aug 26-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE SITUATIONS IN Greensboro', N. C.

Dwelling contains (6) six rooms, stables large, other out houses convenient—and all in good order.

If necessary to induce the purchaser will also include a large and valuable new Brick Store on the lot adjoining.

D. W. C. BENBOW,
Aug 6-3tawtf Greensborough, N. C.
Confederate copy three times per week till forbid.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Coleraine, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERsigned will please come forward and settle at once. Those failing to comply with the above will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Aug 9-m&slm E. E. HARRIS.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

June 23-tf

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.
" " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " " "
" " Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

GEO. ALLEN,
July 23-dtaw10w* Greensboro, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, SEPT. 5, 1864.

Insolence of Office Holders.

Route Agents on the different lines of railroad are generally gentlemen, but we regret to say there are exceptions. When Mr. Turner, the publication of the *Progress* in Raleigh, was charged a copy of the paper sent, as a compliment, to each Route Agent and Conductor of all the roads leading from the city, and have kept it up to this time. We know that the duties of Route Agents on the N. C. Road are laborious, and that those who perform it are but poorly paid for their services, but that is not our fault. Men who accept public [illegible] duties and desire to discharge them with credit to themselves will observe proper respect towards the public.

It sometimes occurs that packages of a newspaper are sent to the post office without proper direction, and sometimes with no direction at all, and of course the Route Agent has to return it to the office of publication for direction. This is a thing likely to occur in all offices and has occurred several times in ours, and in two or more cases packages of papers [illegible] from the N. C. Railroad with insulting remarks written on them in pencil. On Friday we got one on which was written, we suppose by the Route Agent, "*direct your damned old paper if you want it to go to its destination.*" Not long since we remember seeing in the Hillsboro' *Recorder* a notice of a similar message to the venerable editor of that paper, sent in the same way, and no doubt by the same blackguard. And we learn that packages from the *Standard* office have been returned with insulting remarks written upon the wrapper, from the same road.

Now it is evident that no one but an unmitigated blackguard and contemptible puppy would be guilty of such behaviour, and it is the duty of the Post Office Department to spit the creature and turn him over to the Enrolling officer, and put a decent man in his place. We do not know but two of the Route Agents at present on the North Carolina Road, Messrs. Moore and Palmer, and we are perfectly satisfied that neither of them would descend to a thing so degrading; but these gentlemen owe it to themselves to assist in ferreting out the creature who has been guilty of such ungentlemanly conduct to publishers along the line, and we hope they will do it. We shall send the wrapper we received on Friday, to the Post Office Department at Richmond and bring the matter directly to the attention of the Post Master General, and we hope soon to be able to publish the name of the person who has shown himself so unworthy to fill the place he holds.

The Fall of Atlanta.

It is a sad thing to announce the fall of Atlanta, but such is the fact, as will be seen by Gen. Hood's dispatch. It was abandoned to the enemy last Wednesday night, after severe fighting for the possession of the Macon road, in the vicinity of Jonesboro', 22 miles distant from Atlanta. Lovejoy's Station, to which Hardee's forces fell back, is on the Macon road, 29 miles from Atlanta. Where Gen. Hood's present headquarters are, or where the rest of the army are we know not—the dispatches give no details.

The fall of Atlanta is a reverse to our arms, but not irreparable. Neither Atlanta or Georgia constitute the Confederacy, and if our army is safe and ready again to meet the enemy, we may hope that the advantage achieved by them in the capture of Atlanta, will soon be retrieved by victories more brilliant and decisive than any of the war.

There was severe fighting on Wednesday and Thursday, and of course the losses on both sides must be heavy, but it will be some days before we can get particulars, and we must be patient.

The Chicago Nominations.

The Chicago Convention has hatched its egg, and McClellan has been nominated for President and Pendleton of Ohio, for Vice President. The platform, which we give elsewhere, is all for war; they offer the South, should they get in power, peace upon the basis of the Constitution and the Union, and if we refuse this they will fight it out.

The bow of peace that so recently spanned the sky has vanished into thin air; the promises of peace in ninety days, made by gubernatorial candidates, is only remembered as a lullaby of the nursery; and there is nothing present to the vision but the fiery car of war. May God strengthen and succor our people for the toils and sufferings before them, for if there is a ray of light in the horizon it is partially obscured and made to appear dim by the sea of blood through which we must wade to reach it.

RESIGNATIONS.—The resignations of the following named officers, have been accepted by the President, to take effect August 30, 1864:

Lieut. Col. A. D. Crudup,	47th Regt.	N. C. T.
Lieut. Col. B. F. Little,	53d "	"
Maj. W. H. Jones,	48th "	"
Maj D. W. Hurt,	2d "	"
Chaplain R. R. Anderson,	4th "	"
Captain J. C. Borden,	9th "	"
Captain A. Deal,	29th "	"
Captain H. H. Coor,	27th "	"
Lieut. John P. McLean,	50th "	"
Lieut. John C. Russell,	46th "	"

YELLOW FEVER AT NASSAU.—The yellow fever is raging violently at Nassau. Large numbers are dying daily. Among the victims is Mr. Blair, a gentleman known in the theatre world as the husband of Miss Ella Wren.

The North Carolina Christian *Advocate*, of last week, devotes [illegible] to the Progress, [illegible] and [illegible] called even in the [illegible] appears in a religious paper is one of the sad evidences of the demoralising effects of these times, and proof conclusive that the venerable gentleman who presides over that paper has not escaped the general blight. Though the world has a right to expect much more from the Editor of the *Advocate* than from us, we shall not follow it in abuse and misrepresentation, but endeavor to be entirely respectful in what we have to say.

We did not attack the gentleman or the denomination to which he belongs, or any other person or sect, and nothing in the short article which appeared in the *Progress* of the 31st, justifies his bitter attack on us; nor do we believe that the idea originated with him—it was no doubt suggested and requested by some galled jade who was wincing under the truth of our remarks. We made no attack upon religion or ministers, but spoke only of the fact that the general tendency to demoralization and passion to speculate and make money had reached ministers and laymen. We distinctly said that our remarks were not intended to apply to all of the preachers or all of the people, but that large numbers had been affected with the mania for money. There are many honorable exceptions among the ministry, and we might point to the gentleman in charge of the congregations of this city as among them. We hope we have all proper respect for religion and we honor and venerate the minister of the gospel who devotes himself to his Master's work and leaves politics and speculation to those who have not assumed such sacred obligations; but we have lived long enough to know that a long face and sanctimonious exterior are often assumed to cloak villiany.

The *Advocate* calls upon us to give the names of ministers and church members who have speculated and oppressed the poor. We are no prosecuting Attorney but we are not afraid to perform our duty as a public journalist even at the risk of being call'd a "libeller" and "slanderer" by the *Advocate*; and we now say to the Editor of that paper that the fact is known to us and to others, that the largest operators in this State and those men who have made the largest sums of money by speculation, are church members.—If the Editor of the *Advocate* does not know these facts we are not responsible for his ignorance.—As early as the summer of 1862 we knew of many who were buying up tobacco, flour, liquor, cotton, cotton goods, &c., and holding them till they could be sold for two or three times the amount paid. We know of church members all through the State who have realised their hundreds of thousands—some of them millions—during the last three years, and who are and have been busily engaged in buying land, town lots, and other property because they have no confidence in the currency. This does not apply to any particular locality or to any one denomination, but is general as to both. The hoarding speculator who helps to advance prices and thus oppress the poor is a despicable creature, and we cannot see that this apologist is any better.

The *Advocate* is mistaken in supposing we have any "personal spleen" against any one.—Persons who cannot command our respect are never considered of sufficient importance to deserve our hate. The threat of the Editor that the "Progress" will not be permitted to do so and so is a matter of no consequence to us—we are as indifferent to its threats as we are to its abuse. The article of ours upon which the unjustifiable attack of the *Advocate* is founded will not give offence to any minister or layman who has kept himself "unspotted from the world."—It was intended for just such as become excited over and offended at it, and the fact that certain persons are thus affected is proof of their own guilt.

We are as much above "libelling" and "slandering" as the Editor of the *Advocate*, or any of those for whom he speaks, and he was certainly not under the influence of the spirit of his Master, Christ, when he made these unfounded charges.

The Editor's expressions of "deep regret" at the "necessity forced" upon him, and his assurances of no "ill-will" are also matters of indifference to us. His political sympathies are generally understood to be with a faction here who are moving heaven and earth to crush us, and if our allusions to speculators and extortioners among the members of the different churches had not furnished a pretext for this malicious assault he would have found it in something else. Conspiracies, however, generally prove abortions, and we have no fear that the plot to destroy us will succeed.

We assure the Editor of the *Advocate* that this unprovoked personal attack upon us will not meet the approbation of many of his friends any more than of ours, for the animus is unmistakable and the nurtured hatred and pent up malice that characterise it is too apparent.

"Lead us not into temptation," but deliver us from speculators and extortioners, whether in the church or out of it.

This assault on us, which was evidently meant to be personally offensive and insulting, was not a sudden outburst of righteous indignation, but a premeditated and cunningly devised stab, and shows that the old Adam has not been subdued, but that fiends and [illegible] are yet contending for the [illegible] of him who [illegible] If [illegible] this many church members are [illegible] hoarding, and thereby [illegible] the poor in their thirst for gain, we are denounced by this spiritual teacher as a "libeller" and "slanderer;" but he and his correspondents, who are of course members of the church, can go as far or further and it is all right. We not only know many church members who are having their fruit distilled in order to take advantage of the high price of brandy to make money, but we know of members of the church who have been large speculators in liquors during the last three years; nor have their dealings been with the government or any of its agents, but with those who wanted the liquors to sell again, either in large or small quantities. The fact is the government prices, though as a general thing much too high, do not satisfy the cravings of extortioners, and their dealings are generally with birds of prey like themselves. They sometimes take government agencies to preserve their carcasses, and do a little something in that way, but their main business is to buy on private account, articles of prime necessity, and make fabulous profits by forestalling and extorting.

In the same number of the *Advocate* and in the next column to the one containing such bitter invective and unfounded charges against us, we find the following article, which enables us to prove by the Editor and his correspondent all and more than we have said about the demoralising tendencies of the war and the growing passion of almost everybody, as well in the Church as out of it, to speculate and acquire money. The article for which we are assailed is no worse, certainly not so sweeping, as this; and yet no one dare call the correspondent of the *Advocate* a "libeller" and "slanderer:"

"DISTILLING SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Brother Pell:—It is quite common in this section for members of the Church, to haul their fruit to distilleries to be served up for shares in liquor. Last year, it was regarded as highly derogatory to Christian character, and the few who did it, were the subjects of the severest criticism. This year, few think it wrong and many have engaged in it—even the most aged men and women in the Church, who, in former times, would as soon have been burned at the stake as to have done such a thing. The arguments used in favor are,

"1. They must have some for family use and they might as well make it as to buy it from some one else who does make.

2. It is cheaper made than bought—hence they do better by making it.

3. The Government needs it greatly for hospital and other purposes, hence, they can do the country a service and themselves a profit by selling to the Government or medical agents.

"Please give through the *Advocate* your views on the subject. A SUBSCRIBER.

"We need not locate our correspondent nor tell his name. If the cap fits any particular section, let the guilty parties wear it.

"It is passing strange that a community, which last year criticised and condemned the practice of hauling fruit to distilleries to be distilled on shares, when done by a few, should in so short a space, change its base, and all hands now go pell mell into the same condemnation. Yet it is very much like mankind everywhere. Paul had precisely the same kind of people to deal with in his day.—'Thou that teachest thou shalt not steal—dost thou steal?' There is always a cause for these sudden changes in public sentiment. Money is more powerful in its influence upon the human mind, than anything else, and when the love of it exists, there is no telling to what lengths it will lead men.

"The reasons or arguments furnished by our correspondent, with which those who engage in it justify themselves, are plausible—indeed are not without force. No one believes that to make, buy or sell or drink spirituous liquors purely as a beverage, is right. Indeed the medical faculty and the surgeons of the army declare that they are indispensable—a necessity for our brave soldiers, when sick and wounded. Yet we have heard it more than intimated, that the poor soldiers seldom get a drop of the large quantity of the spirituous liquors bought by the government. We have heard it suggested that the surgeons and officers manage to consume the greater portion of it, who of course in order to make the matter allowable, must keep on the sick list a good portion of the time.

"We said that the reasons by which the parties alluded to by our correspondent, justify their conduct, are plausible, nay they are undeniable, provided that it be conceded that *families must* have some liquor and that it is a necessity for the army, and if the parties are prompted solely and alone by these reasons for their course. But are they not solemnly bound to see that every drop of liquor distilled from their fruit, is used solely as a medicine? Are they guiltless before God if there is a reasonable doubt, whether this is the only reason which prompts them, and whether it shall be so used by the parties who get hold of it.

"But are these pleas well founded? Is not the love of money at the bottom of it? Is not the desire to get gain, the ruling motive which prompts people to be so eager this year to have their fruit distilled? Are such people careful to have what is kept in their own families, strictly used as a medicine? Are they careful to sell the surplus only to the government agents who will surely place it at the disposal of the medical department of the government alone? Are they sure that those who distill it for them will carefully do the same? If not they are responsible for the ruin it may entail upon mankind.

"But in how many cases will the liquor thus distilled be the means of ruin to the children and friends of those who make it. Perhaps some of that very same liquor will make a drunkard of your own son, now a sober boy in the army. Think of it. The Apostolic injunction is, "Avoid the very appearance of evil." If you do this, you would not carry your fruit to the distillery, unless it be understood that it is solely for medical purposes."

We have devoted more space to this matter than we intended, and do not desire controversy on such subjects, but when a religious newspaper so far forgets its high calling as to descend to gross personalities and the utterance of untruths against the character of other persons, they must expect that the parties thus assailed will defend themselves.

We would suggest to the *Advocate*, and all others who are ever so ready to charge others with being "libellers" and "slanderers," the necessity of a constant observance of this injunction—"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

MOORE COUNTY.—The Carolinian of Friday says: We have heard from our brave soldier boys at Moore county. They are enjoying themselves hugely. We are enabled to announce authoritatively that there has been no "general engagement as yet." Our troops are manœuvering for a position. We like the tactics of our "General in command." So soon as he has foraged sufficiently in one quarter, he changes his base to a more eligible locality.

We understand that a few deserters have been captured by "our forces," and that deserters from "the enemy" are coming into our line.

We learn that Capt. Owens, who has been a sort of a leader among the deserters, is now doing good service, bringing in three and four of his party at a time. In one instance he is said to have brought two in, in irons. Some of the prisoners are expected to arrive here to-morrow. Moore county will soon be rid of deserters.

THE CHICAGO NOMINATIONS—PLATFORM, &c.

Northern papers of the first instant have been received. They contain nothing of interest except the proceedings of the Chicago Democratic Convention:

THE PLATFORM.

At the afternoon session of the Convention, on Tuesday, Mr. Guthrie, from the special committee to prepare resolutions, reported the following platform, which was adopted with only four dissentient voices:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the framework of a government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, (during which, under the pretence of military necessity or of war power, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired,) justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the first interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and the repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the sole and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers, not granted by the Constitution; the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens, in States where the civil law exists in full force; the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of States' rights; the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with, and the denial of, the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army who are, and have been, in the field under the flag of our country, and, in the event of our attaining power, they will receive the care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now are, and long have been, prisoners of war in suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation and scorn alike of the public and common humanity.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION—NOMINATIONS MADE ON THE THIRTY-FIRST OF AUGUST.

For President—George B. McClellan.

For Vice-President—George H. Pendleton.

The Washington *Chronicle* of the 1st instant contains the following dispatch from Chicago, which we condense:

CHICAGO, August 31—1 o'clock.—The Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock. The Wigwam was densely packed, and the crowd outside greater than ever.

Immediately after the Convention was called to order, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Haley, of Chicago.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention shall not be dissolved by adjournment at the close of its business, but shall remain organized, subject to be called at any time and place that the Executive National Committee shall designate.

The President then stated the question before the Convention to be on ordering the previous question, to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, and it was ordered without dissent.

The vote was then taken by the States, the chairman of each deligation announcing the vote of each State as they were called:

	McClellan.	Seymour.
Maine,	5	0
New Hampshire,	7	0
Vermont,	5	0
Massachusetts,	12	0
Rhode Island,	4	0
Connecticut,	6	0
New York,	33	0
New Jersey,	7	0
Pennsylvania,	26	0
Delaware,	0	3
Kentucky,	0	7
Ohio,	15	6
Indiana,	9½	3½
Illinois,	16	0
Michigan,	3	0
Missouri,	7	4
Minnesota,	4	0
Wisconsin,	8	0
Kansas,	3	0
California,	5	0
Oregon,	3	0
	202½	23½

Several delegations having given their votes for Horatio Seymour, when the call of States had been finished Mr. Seymour declined the nomination. He knew General McClellan did not seek the nomination. That able officer had declared it would be more agreeable to him to resume his position in the army; but he will not honor any less the high position assigned him by a great majority of his countrymen because he has not sought it. * * We are now appealing to the American people to unite and save our country. Let us not look back. It is with the present that we have to deal. Let bygones be bygones. * * * * * He would pledge his life that when General McClellan was placed in the Presidential chair he will devote all his energies to the best interest of his country, and to securing, never no again to be invaded, all the rights and privileges of the people under the Laws and Constitution.

The President then announced the vote, which was received with deafening cheers.

Immediately after the nomination, a banner, on which was painted a portrait of General McClellan and bearing as a motto, "If I can't have command of my own men, let me share their fate on the field of battle," was run up behind the President's platform, and was welcomed with enthusiastic cheers.

A communication was received from the chairman of the session of the People's Association of New York, claiming to represent twenty thousand citizens, accompanied by resolutions pledging the members of the association to the support of the Chicago nominee.

Mr. Vallandigham moved that the nomination of George B. McClellan be made the unanimous sense of the Convention, which was seconded by Mr. McKeon.

Governor Powell and Judge Allen, of Ohio, made brief speeches, and the question was taken on making the nomination unanimous, which was declared carried amid deafening applause.

Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution to the effect that Kentucky expects the first act of General [illegible] Monday, will [illegible] upon the prisoners and set the captives free; which was carried unanimously.

The Convention then voted for Vice President. The first ballot resulted as follows: James Guthrie, 65½; George H. Pendleton, 64½; Daniel W. Voorhees, 12; George W. Cass, 10; August Dodge, 9; J. D. Cox, 10; Governor Powell, 22½; John J Phelps, 8; Blank, ½. On the second ballot, New York threw its whole vote for Pendleton. The other candidates were then withdrawn, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was unanimously nominated.

Mr. Pendleton, being called for, could only promise to devote himself in future, as in the past, with undiminished zeal to the great principles which lie at the foundation of the government—the rights of the States and the liberties of the people in the future as in the past. * *

* With the hearts of millions of freemen with them, the Democracy would again build up the shattered fragments of the Union and hand it down to the next generation as it was received from the last.

An executive committee of one person from each States will be appointed, and it was resolved that the Democracy of the country are requested to meet at different cities and have mass ratification meetings on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

With nine cheers for the ticket, the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the National Convention.

The *Chronicle* is very much out of humor with the Chicago nominations. It devotes its leader to a biography of McClellan. We give the concluding paragraph:

The nomination of General McClellan will be most acceptable in the South among the enemies of the Republic. It will be perceived that it is hailed with equal enthusiasm by Vallandigham, Belmont, Fernando Wood, Dean Richmond, and all the opposing elements of peace and war in the so-called Democratic Association. Always a negative man, he will be now more a negative man than ever. In the South his nomination will be accepted as a declaration on the part of the Democratic party in favor of the separation of the Union. There is no escaping this issue; for all who are the known champions of McClellan are the known champions of disunion. Jeff. Davis understands his pupil well. Educated in his school of politics, he and his partisans will hail the action of the Chicago Convention with a supreme satisfaction. And they are right in this, for whatever McClellan himself may desire, the peace leaders at home and the traitors at the South will decide adversely. * * However McClellan himself may feel, he is undoubtedly the apostle of a degrading peace. He runs upon this issue alone, and his peace is a peace of repudiation and disunion. * * * And we have a sublime confidence that the American people will stand by, support and sustain, and adhere to, and carry over all obstacles, and against all appliances, Abraham Lincoln, the Union candidate, into the Presidential chair.

Of Pendleton, the *Chronicle* says:

Mr. Pendleton is a man of respectable talents and attainments, a Virginian by birth, and thorough Southern in his political sympathies. Not to put too fine a point upon it he is what is known as a Copperhead of the yellowest hue, and has been the yokefellow of the Woods in opposing the measures of the Administration for the suppression of the rebellion. If anything will reconcile such men as Long, of Ohio, and Harris, of Maryland, to the support of the ticket, it will be the name of Pendleton.

WAR NEWS.

The *Chronicle* has no war news of interest.—The Yankees are still busy lying over their disaster at Ream's station. A dispatch from Louisville on the 30th announces the capture of a company of Yankees six miles below Gallatin by Wheeler. Wheeler's force is estimated at from five to twelve thousand men.

TRIBUTE TO NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

The *Conservative* has been permitted to make the following extract from a letter of Gen. Lee to Gov. Vance, complimenting the North Carolina Troops for the glorious victory achieved at Ream's Station. This tribute from the great Hero of this revolution is the highest honor that could be paid to North Carolina. Let every soldier treasure it up as a memento of inestimable value:

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
29th August, 1864.

His Excellency, Z. B. Vance,
Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh:

* * * * * * *

I have been frequently called upon to mention the service of North Carolina soldiers in this army, but their gallantry and conduct was never more deserving of admiration than in the engagement at Ream's Station on the 25th inst.

The brigades of Generals Cook, McRae and Lane, the last under the temporary command of Gen. Conner, advanced through a thick abbatis of felled trees, under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery and carried the enemy's work with a steady courage that elicited the warm commendation of their corps and division commander and the admiration of the army.

On the same occasion the brigade of Gen. Barringer bore a conspicuous part in the operations of the cavalry, which were no less distinguished for boldness and efficiency than those of the infantry.

If the men who remain in North Carolina share the spirit of those they have sent to the field, as I doubt not they do, her defence may be securely intrusted to their hands.

I am, with great respect, your obed't serv't.
R. E. LEE, General.

HURRICANE AND HAILSTORM.—We learn that on Wednesday evening, the 31st ult., a severe hurricane and hailstorm swept over the lower part of Sampson County, extending into Duplin, tearing up trees and doing considerable damage to crops.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by Mrs. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,
Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

LEAD WANTED.

$1.50 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.